Amnsements.

ACADEMY-8:15-The Old Homestead. ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and evening-Exhibition of

the American Water Color Society.

AMBERG THEATRE—8-Der Doppelgaenger.

BIJOU THEATRE—8-15-Barbarn and The Nominee.

BROADWAY THEATRE—8-Harebell, or the Man O'Airlie COLUMBUS THEATRE—8:15—A Midnight Beli.
DALY'S THEATRE—11—Illustrated Lecture.

* School for Scandal. EDEN MUSEE-Otero and Wax Tableaus.

GARDEN THEATRE-8-Cleopatra.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-A Pair of Spectacles and A Man of the World.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE S:15-Husbands and Wives.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-8-Relly and the 400. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8-All the Comforts of Hor KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Carmencity and the Dandy Dragoons, ENOX LYCEUM-S-Illustrated Lecture.

LYCEUM THEATRE-3:30-Recital. 8:15-The Open MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-9 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Dog Show. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S 30-Sunlight and

NEW PARK THEATRE-2:15 and 8:15-A Straight Tip.

MIBLO'S-8-Noah's Ark.
PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-John Needham's Double.
PROCTOR'S 203-87. THEATRE-8:15-Men and Women.
STAR THEATRE-8-Mr. Potter of Texas. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Vaudeville.

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New-York Dnily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-General da Fonseca has been elected President of the United States of Brazil. Sir Richard Cartwright disclaims responsibility for the acts or statements of Mr. Farrer. Si Charles Dilke will run for Parliament. === The police had a hot fight with evicted coal miners near Durham, England. === A McCarthyite daily paper is to be started in Dublin.

Congress.-Both branches in session. ____ The Senate: After culogies by Messrs. Gorman and Spooner, the Senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of Senator Wilson, - The House . The Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed: the report of the Silver Pool Investigating Committee, finding that no pool existed, was presented.

Domestic,-W. Barlow Dunlap (Rep.) was unated in the Assembly at Albany by a party vote the Assembly Excise Committee has decided to report Mr. Hildreth's One-Day License bill. - Reports of damage by floods on the Pacific Slope and in Arizona continu to come in; a tornado blew down many buildings in Indiana. = == Governor Bulkeley sent a communication to Governor Hil in regard to the Fardon case. ——— A Florida bulldozer was fined \$1,000 and costs in a Federal cong. = A line of steamers will be put on shortly between Baltimo : and Brazilian ports - Woman cuffrage was discussed at the Women's Triennial Council to Washington.

City and Suburban.-The residuary legatees of the Fayerweather will agreed to give the immense rsiduary sum in their hands to humerous colleges and charitable institutions, practically replacing Interesting news of the will with another. = the revolution in Chili was received. Bennington began her sea-trial. === The inquest in the case of the Fourth-ave, tunnel disaster was continued. - The trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art are raising a fund of \$100,000 to purchase casts of famous statuary. prizes awarded at the Dog Show. sition has been made to move the University of the City of New-York uptown, === Stocks were active, but considerably lower under free selling of the Granger shares; St. Paul and especially Pacific Mail were exceptions.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day : Colder, with a clearing tendency, preceded by cloudiness and possibly a little rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 56 degrees: lowest, 49; average, 53 7-8

Governor Hill's complaisant henchmen in the Assembly have carried out his will in the first of the contested-election cases, and Mr. Dunlap, of Montgomery County, is unseated. There is a pretence, and only a pretence, that the case was decided on its merits. The plain fact is that the Democrats had the power to loust a Republican elected by only a small majority. and they have unscrupulously exercised it, under orders. From one learn all. After this exhibition of partisanship, a similar decision in each of the other contested cases is to be expected.

Light upon the tunnel accident is coming in examined the system of signalling. To their surprise-and we think it will be to the surprise of the public, too-they found that for five or ten minutes after the passing of a train there was so much smoke and steam in the tunnel that even when the red (danger) signals were set it was impossible to see them at a distance of twenty feet. This is an alarming state of things, and calls for a most searching remedy.

An unexpected and most important turn was given to the Fayerweather will contest yesterday. The will itself, minus the codicils, was admitted to probate by the Surrogate. Thereupon the announcement was made that the executors, who were made residuary legatees by one of the codicils, had executed a deed of gift whereby the entire residuary estateamounting to several millions-is to be devoted to educational and charitable purposes. only are the institutions named in the will to receive a due proportion of it, but to a large number of others will be allotted greater or smaller shares. If this stipulation is carried out, it will be the most important benefaction

is and the wishes of the rich merchant be transmuted into actualities without delay?

The trustees of the Metropolitan Museum are easts, and in furthering this purpose have pieces of sculptural and architectural art are obtainable at this day only in rare instances. The originals are scattered through the world, and no single collection can ever hope to ap- placed himself in this position. proach completeness. The chief museums of Europe, following the lead of Berlin, have given similar means of instruction and cultivation the trusices of the Metropolitan Museum desire to under the Crown's preregative. provide in New-York. We urge their project, described more fully in another column, upon the attention of our readers.

DEMOCRATIC BORRIES. It was shrewdly remarked by a Washington correspondent that the profound anxiety of Democrats about the Silver bill since the publication of Mr. Cleveland's letter was exceedingly significant. After an astounding victory, question and partly an Egyptian question. The so overwhelming that Democrats as well as French do not use the shore and do not want it. Republicans were completely taken by surprise. They hold it simply as a point of advantage from the Democrats who do any thinking were suddealy struck dumb in the midst of extravagant policy and the coloursts in their bait policy. beasts that their success in 1892 was absolutely | That is where they are shrewd, but it is plair certain. Their yaunts are hushed, their brows enough that Great Britain, if she chose to conare corrugated with painful anxiety, and by sider Newfoundland's interests apart from be day and by night they are pondering over the own, could easily satisfy France on the basis question whether this cardidate or that has the of a complete abandenment of French claims better chance of election. What a waste of time and tissue, all this perplexity and debate. if that victory in 1890 meant anything. For instance, if it meant that the people were

displeased at the new tariff, and determined to

rebuke and smash the party responsible for that

tariff, as Democrats pretended, what has become of the tremendous majority said to be assured on that issue? Was there really some thing after all in the Republican claim that the voters were mainly influenced by other questions, that comparatively few changed their vote because of the tariff, and that those were misled by egregious misrepresentations which hey are discovering, and which kindle their wrath against the men who lied to them? Or are we to suppose that the dear people are so gloriously fickle that they have already forgotten all the indignation they were by Democra's supposed to have expressed last November? Or if the last election meant that the people were angry about silver, and dead set to have free coinage, as many loudly asserted. what is the cause for anxiety? What could be ensier than to nominate Mr. Bland, or Mr. Warner, original champions of more money, and thus sail straight with favoring gales to assured those who are least able to hear it. Rascals do victory? The party has voted almost unanimously for unlimited silver comage, and can justice, but use them to force concessions or a put a Free Ceinage bill through the House next total abandonment of proceedings which they winter with a wild hurrah, and if the President dread. The certainty of being compelled to vetees it, will then have the Republicans "just | wait for years, in poverty and distress perhaps, where it wants them"-Confederate fushion, and tortured by alternate hopes and fears, ha What is to hinder an easy and overwhelming extorted many a compromise with powerful and ecivable that the dear people have changed form an epinion. The legal profession has been again, and cannot be trusted to know what they | recking means of relief for years past, and the want over might? Yet the Democrats are not plan of intermediate appellate courts has been happy. With a certain victory within their generally advocated as most in harmony with grasp, by either of two obvious and direct paths according to their own beast, why are their effectual in operation. The bill passed by the faces clouded, and their hearts quaking, and House last April embedied this principle. The their nights sleepless with anxiety? Really, Senate amendment-practically a new billwhen one thinks of it, no other party ever won such a wonderful victory only to fall into such a quagmire of dismay and doubt a few months run the risk of losing every. Eastern State?" Somewhat rational calculations, these; but what in the sense in which that term has generally has become of that victory in November? A only other victory at all resembling it in ancient or modern history was the explosion of a adopted at various times by the Bar Associapowder-boat in the presence of Fort Fisher by General Butler.

To all appearances the Democratic party is reduced to just two candidates, both from New-York, and has no other of whom it dares ever to think. But President Cleveland was beater in 1888 without much difficulty, and at the next election there will be a different apportionment and more States voting. Should the State which voted for Mr Cleveland in 1888 vote for him again, with New-York besides, he would lack 11 votes of a majority, and might carry in addition two or three other States without win ning. But on the tariff question the chance of carrying New-York, Connecticut, or even Virginia er West Virginia, is not so brilliant as with uncompromising free coinage, he would not arry Connecticut or New-York, and would have vithin reach only 169 votes from States which Mr. Cleveand carried, needing 54 more, Though he should carry Iowa with 13, Kansas with 10. Minnesota with 9, Colorado and South Dakota each with 4, and Idaho, Montana and Nevada each with 3, be would still be short 5 votes Which end of the dilemma to choose-that is the question which corrugates the foreheads of Demcratic statesmen.

HER MAJESTY'S TORT.

Our correspondent at St. John's, Newfoundland, sends us an interesting analysis of the arguments offered by counsel in the famous case of James Baird, a Newfoundland merchant, against Sir Baldwin Walker, captain of Her Majesty's ship Emerald. The question at issue is one of the highest importance. It relates to the sovereign's authority to make treaties, the abundance. The Coroner's jury paid a visit to Crown claiming that Mr. Baird wishes to limit the scene of the wreck yesterday and carefully its prerogative, and the subject insisting that no right is vested in the Queen to seize his property except in pursuance of law. She say she did it as an act of State. He says she is only a part of the State. He and his feilewsubjects are the other part, and there can be no act of State committed by her against them any more than by them against her; nor can she under any disguise, whether as an act of State or in pursuance of her authority to enter into treaties, trespass upon his property or embarrass him in the lawful use of it without his consent. A circumstance which renders the case especially noteworthy is that the British Government pledges to pay the plaintiff fairly assessed damages whether he wire the case or loses. It defends only for the purpose of protecting the Crown's prerogatives, and Mr. Walker saes only for the purpose of vindicating the rights of a British subject in a self-governing colony.

When Lord Salisbury, appealed to by Mr. Blaine in the interest of peace and friendship to suppress Canadian sealing in Behring Sea collecting evidence during the prohibited hours. during the pendency of a proposed negotiation, refused on the ground that he had no authority

the French to enforce a regulation, and was at that moment enforcing it, on the coasts of Newfoundland, identical in plan and effect with the regulation Mr. Blaine desired. Sir James Winnow endeavoring to enlarge its collection of ter, Mr. Baird's leading advocate, employs this argument with telling effect. He quotes from issued an appeal for subscriptions. They are Lord Salisbury's replies to Mr. Blaine, showing greatly encouraged by the fact that the sum of | conclusively that the British Government, in 840,000 has been pledged already, out of a restraining Mr. Baird's lobster operations total of \$100,000 which they think will be through a modus vivends which assumed to say sufficient, in connection with what the Museum | that certain factories might can, but that certain now possesses, to form a satisfactory collection. others should not, was exercising upon a New-It is obvious that reproductions of the master- foundlander precisely the authority which he confessed himself incompetent to exercise upon a Canadian. It is singular that so experienced a statesman as Lord Salisbury should have

If the British Government, without legislative approval, can by treaty denounce as unlawful great care to the acquirement and arrangement | a business theretofore sanctioned upon no other of easts illustrating, through the best examples, excuse than that a foreign nation wishes to the historical development of plastic art. A have it stopped, certainly no limit can be placed upon its right to inflict outrages upon a subject Our correspendent informs us that this justly hated modus is not to be renewed, a boon for which th colonists may thank their doughty champion, Mr. Baird. He has performed a public service which does him honor. The French Shore que tion will soon be settled if all the Newfound landers manifest his plack, honesty and pur pose. It is not a French Shore question, any how, if the truth he teld. It is partly a bait which to coerce the English in their Egyptian upon the coast of the colony.

TO EXPEDITE JUSTICE.

Among the measures now before Congrewhich we specified yesterday as being partie ularly deserving of enactment is the Bill for the Relief of the Supreme Court. This bill is inaptly described by its title; not aptly, as our type said yesterday. Its purpose is not to relieve the Supreme Court, but suitors in the Suwould not be less busy if this measure should reasonable proportions. They are able to do a gages in two States, Alabama and Iowa. this bar who are entitled to relief and in whose behalf this measure is urged.

Their case is indeed a hard one, and the injustice of long delay falls most heavily upon our judicial system, and likely to be most makes the courts which it creates courts of last resort in many important cases, notably patents which now consume a large preportion of the it does not provide for intermediary tribunals fession in this city, assuming that resolutions

is sufficient, for the need of relief is universally ecognized, and there is no objection to providences as to the best method of improving the needs of heavily mortgaged Western farmers. situation are not radical, and they ought to be

DEMOCRACY'S NEW EXCISE BILL.

The Excise bill which was introduced on Tues day by a Democrat in a Democratic Assembly is a shameless measure. It might with entire he morality and public progress by providing peare never dreamed of. Democrats wish. Then if Mr. Hill is preferred for an increased sale of intoxicating liquors and the spread of intemperance. It is an outrageous pense of the home; to subordinate the general welfare to that of a class-the class which does so much to recruit our jails and penitentiarie and prisons, and, consequently, to oppress the taxpayers. We are living in an age when pubic sentiment demands that the restrictions which have been placed upon the drink evil shall be increased rather than diminished. But this bill has for its nefarious object to deal rational temexisting Excise laws. See what its leading features are. It will

> turn Sunday into a day of carousing. It will practically abolish the Civil Damage Act. It will add greatly to the hours during which liquor may be sold. It will prevent the detecion of those who sell liquor during the prohibited hours. The law as it stands prohibits the sale of liquor & miners. This bill allows it to be sold to them upon a written order of parents, guardians or employers. The law as t stands compels the saloons to close on Sun day. This bill allows them to be open on Sunday from 1 p. m. until midnight. The law a it stands (the Civil Damage Act) gives a right of action to those injured in person, property or means of support by an intoxicated person against the saloonkeepers responsible for the intoxication. This bill will abrogate such right of action unless the saloenkeepers have received 'notice in writing" not to sell liquor. present law not only keeps the saloons shut on Sunday, but also, and very properly, from I a. m. until 5 a. m. on weekdays. This bill, by providing for special licenses easy to be obtained, would render it easy for the saloons to do business twenty-four hours in the day. The law as it stands renders it difficult for the saloons to go undetected by the police if they sell during the prohibited hours. This bill, by making it a misdemeanor for a policeman or other officer of the law to enter a saloon for the purpose of turns the salutary prohibition into a farce.

That is the sort of bill which the saloon of the kind in the history of the country. Now, to do so, THE TRIBUNE accused him of direct expect the Democratic Legislature to pass for exclaim: "I think he (Cleveland) ought to be

why should not the contest end just where it | incensistency in that he had already agreed with | them. It was prepared by the State Liquor-Dealers' Association, and their official organ, 'The Wine and Spirit Gazette," is authority for the statement that before it was introduced it was submitted more than once to Governor Hill! It is to be assumed, therefore, that in its present shape it meets with the approval of that implacable enemy of reform. It is likely to pass the Assembly-the sixty-eight Democrats of that body are expected by the rum power to support just such legislation, and judging the future by the past Democratic legislators will meet the best expectations of the rum power. To be sure, a few of them have opposed the Stadler bill, but then the Stadler bill was not what this one distinctively is-Governor Hill's bill. It is a cause for general congratulation, however, on the part of good citizens of all parties that it will stand no chance in the Senate. The Senate is Republican, and the Republican party does not take its orders from the saloons.

FARM MORTGAGES. Another hoary falsehood has been exploded by the official records of the census. The story that the West and South were fairly buried under the weight of farm mortgages accumulated in consequence of Protection has been circulated so long and widely that many persons have come to believe it. Even these who knew that the cause could not be the one ascribed, and that the current stories of the number of mortgages or amount of indebtedness must be much exaggerated, have unconsciously come to be lieve that there must be some fire where there s so much smoke, and that the burden of farm indebtedness at the West and South must at all events be very heavy. The investigations of the census were extended to cover this subject against the carnest protests of many, be anse they knew that the work would be costly and difficult, and feared it could not be accurately performed with the means at the disposal of the bureau. Superinterdent Porter, it is understood, joined in these objections, but in which the honors were about everly when the work had been ordered went at it with energy to make it as perfect as possible. and was surprised to find how complete the returns could be made.

A bulletin just issued states that abstracts have now been obtained of every mortgage on record in every county in the country, though it has been necessary to hire a small army of preme Court. The Judges of that tribunal agents to visit every county seat for the pur pose, and the entire number of mortgages is become a law than they now are. Their time about nine million. A great proportion of is completely occupied at present, and will be these, of course, are on town and city property, hereafter to any case; though as humane men and the proportion of mortgages on farms may they would rejoice to see their decket assuming be inferred from the returns given of more certain amount of work in the course of the total amount of mortgages in Iowa was \$199. veir, and the rest simply accumulates. They | 039,957, and about 90 per cent appears to have are now three years behind, and the situa- been incurred for purchase money or improve tion constantly grows worse. But they do ments. The total in Alabama was only \$39, not carry the chief burden. It is the suiters at | 027,983, and the proportion incurred in pur chase or improvement appears to be over 80 per cent. But as to the farms these significant facts appear; out of 35,504,000 acres in lowaonly 3.240,432 are mertgaged at all, or 9.1 per cent. Out of 32,985,600 acres in Alabama not complain of impediments in the way of only 1,744,420 appear to have been mortgaged

at all, or 5.3 per cent. If less than a tenth of the land in Iowa is mortgaged, and only little over a twentieth in Alabanm, it is plain that the outery about farm mortgages at the West and South has been the mest impudent cheat of the last century. The triumph? Why are Democrats troubled and unscrippilous adversaries. This denial of speedy amount of nortgages in each of these States, by anxious, their native hue of resolution sicklied justice is a flagrant wrong, which has long been it understood, includes those on all town and er with the pale cast of thought? Is it con- recognized as such by everybody competent to city property, presumably a very large share of the aggregate in value, so that the amount of indebtedness on all farms in Iowa may probably be less than a tenth of their value, since the value of farms in that State was over \$700, 000,000 ten years ago and has enormously in creased within the last decade. In like manner the Alabama mortgages include all upon city and town property, which must there be much the greater part in value, leaving but an insignificant amount for all farm mertgages.

No doubt there are some Western States in later. "Shall we take Cleveland and lose every time of the Supreme Court. In this detail it is which a larger preportion of farms are mort Western State?" they ask, or "Shall we take more in accordance with the repeatedly ex- gaged than in Iowa. Kansas would seem from be one of the worst of these, owing to regions which can hardly be cultivated with has become of that victory in November? A been employed in discussions of the subject. profit without artificial irrigation. A succession of short crops has followed the wild become which it four manths later is not worth much. The the whole the more satisfactory to the pro- many new railroads having land to sell helped to produce in Kansas, and the defaults on mortgages have been numerous. But most of the tion fairly indicate the preference of members. older States are presumably more free from debt The question is now in the hands of a Cen- than lows, and it will probably be found that ference Committee. The time is short, but it less than one acre in ten of Western farm lands is mortgaged at all. Only this single fact is needed to show how absurd has been the notion ing it in either branch of Congress. The differ- that a National policy could be dictated by the

> The sentence of two more murderers to die by electricity has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. It is not encouraging to think that this may mean two more series of appeals to the Su preme Court of the United States and prolonge delay in the execution of the men. The law propriety be entitled an act to antagonize pub- delays are coming to have a meaning that Shakes

> > Another victim of tobacco! To wit, a Canadian woman, aged 105 years, who insisted on taking a pipe to bed with her. Shall these dreadful arnings forever go unheeded?

"The Albany Argus" is a journal whose Demo racy will not be called in question in any in elligent quarter, but its partisanship is not s intense as to induce it to defend the extrava gance which is characterizing the course of the present Democratic Assembly. For example, it denounces the pending bill, which was introduced perance reform a fatal blow by wrecking the by a prominent Democratic Assemblyman, provid ing for a State printing office and appropriating \$100,000 to establish it. It argues that the measure is "radically wrong in principle and permit the safe of liquor to minors. It will eminently unfair to the tax-payers.

> "We have thirty cities in this State," said Senator Fassett, in a recent speech at Rochester, and twenty-nine are badly governed." Now it s ten to one that Buffalo, instead of allowing Rochester to appropriate this delicate compliment will be sending the Senator a vote of thanks.

It is a condition-not a theory-that confronts Governor Hill. He has only a few days more in which to determine whether he shall resign th Governorship at the time when his term as Sen ator begins. He is said to be taking counsel of his friends and the Democratic leaders of the State as to the wisest course for him to pursue under circumstances that are probably without prec edent. Now and then the hint comes from A! bany that after all he may resign the Senatorship, or, rather, that he may not accept it, for it is affirmed that he has not yet been heard to say to any one that he would accept it. Naturally he would like to test public opinion on this que ion just as he did in regard to the advisability of his trying for a third term for Governor. His position is not an enviable one. How he neest wish that the Presidential nominaton were to b made this year instead of next! Now he has th machine thoroughly in hand; but who can tell what one short year may bring forth?

Lieutenant-Governor Tyler, of Virginia, ac cording to "The Richmond Dispatch," is so dis gusted with Mr. Cleveland's silver letter that, in view of it and his tariff message, he is moved to

handed over to the fool-killer." It is interesting to note that this remark of Mr. Tyler's is reproduced in Governor Hill's Albany organ, "The Times," without a word of dissent. Can it be that Senator Brown's harmony dinner was given

An unfortunate orator, who delivered 200 speeches in Kansas last autumn for the Farmers' Alliance, has been adjudged insane. It is not known whether it was a lunatic that made the speeches or the speeches that made a lunatic.

A newly elected Western Senator is pleased to call himself an "Indocrat." The idea is capable of various amplification. The next man who wishes to repudiate the old parties may see fit to term himself an "Indublican," or a "Demodent," or an "Indopublican," or a "Democan," or a "Rependent," or any one of several other combinations that can be made out of the three words. It is easy to start new parties-of one-in that way.

PERSONAL.

Governor Russell shook hands with hundreds of his constituents at a reception which he gave to the public in Boston for two hours. Monday, but there were

Jason Brown, second son of the old abolitionist hose "soul is marching on." recently came East from California, where he has lived for the last six years and is visiting at York, Penn., not very far from Harper's Ferry. He is now sixty-eight years old, and lectures a good deal on temperance.

The Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton, of Brantiy Baptist hurch, Baltimore, will soon sail for the Holy Land, with a party of thirty or more tourists organized under

Eduard Farrar, editor of "The Toronto Globe," who as been brought into prominence by reason of Si John Macdonald's attack upon him, is a remarkably versatile writer. It is said that at one time, when not regularly connected with any journal, he was em ployed to write a series of editorials for a Catholic and an Orange paper without the managers of either knowing of his work for the other. Simultaneously he was expounding both sides of the tariff question is two other sheets. "For several weeks," says "The Chicago News," "an interesting and exciting controersy was kept up between the religious papers yided. An equally exciting controversy was raging in the columns of the party organs. biblic attention was drawn to the able way in which the arguments for free trade that appeared in the aberal paper to-day were met by the Tory paper the next day and vice-versa. Orangeism never heen a champion and the opinions of the Catholic Church wore such a modern air that many people Church wore such a modern air that many peoples rubbed their eves and thought they were dreaming as they perused the columns of the Catholic paper. Then the secret leaked out and with it went the employment of Mr. Farrar. There was anger for a while, then langhter and one fine morning the obscure journalist woke up to find himself the most talked of man in Ontario. Since then his talents have never rusted for want of employment.

Says "The Washington Post": "A critical period in the history of this country is recalled by the dis-covery of the old fashioned French bed-tend on which Abraham Lincoln slept during his entire occupancy of the White House, and on which his body was laid then brought from Mr. Peterson's house, opposite the old Ford Theatre, on Tenth-st., after the assassination Mrs. M. M. Magruder, of No. 735 Thirteenth-st., in possession of the bedstead, and prizes it very highly. The same bedstead was used during the Administration of General Grant, and a portion of that of Mr. Hayes It was stored in the attic of the White House, and in the early part of President Arthur's term was purchased by Mr. Magrader, who was employed at the White House as a carpenter, at the general sale of furniture. It has been identified by several of the familiare. It has been identified by several of the employes who were as the White House during the periods mentioned, and particularly by the colored man who made the beds, by Mrs. Lincoln's messenger, and by President Lincoln's valet. Mrs. Magruder has doe a handsome marblestop table, purchased by hir mishand at the same sale, which has been handed down rem one Administration to another, and which was 'dway's understood to have been President Harrison's 'ard table."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There have recently appeared some vagrant and errant dispatches from Boston, and eke from the suburt thereof known as Cambridge, to the effect that a apanese chair might, could, would or should be estab shed in Harvard University. Later advices, how ever, do not confirm the trath of this report, natter of fact no Japanese chair is contemplated old Harvard. The most that we can hope for at present is a Japanese lacquered tray, which would untiless come in very handy when the boys are aving a "spread."

it is related by an actor, who overheard the co sation, that a few mornings since Mr. Barrett Players Club earlier than usual to go to the the Booth bad ensenced himself with a pipe apaper, and Isolad at his companion in surp

mother button.

To rehearse? Are you always rehearsing??
mried Boath. "It seems to me you are doing more
I it than usual, lately."

"Well, you see, we have a new piece on Saturday."
"And pray, what is the name of it?"

"Romeo and Juffet."

"And pray, "Board and Juliet," Board and Juliet," Board and Juliet, "Come now, Larry," laughed Booth, "and part do you play."

Mr. Barrett appeared for an instant dazed. "What part do you suppose;" he said.

"Pray, how should I know!" answered Booth very sciously. "Is it the nurse!"
Burrett left the club in three mighty strides,—Bright left. "Called and the club in three mighty strides.—Theatre,

een purchased by a Philadelphia gentleman. are thoroughbred Shetland ponies, and are named Kitty" and "Peggy."

He'd Give Anything.-Harly-I'd give anything for Dealer-You may have this dog for ten dollars. Hurly-Ten dollars! He ain't worth it. Pil give you five.—(Yankee Blade.

According to "The Detroit Free Press," 60,000 farmers in the Northwest have formed a hay seed trust, and the price of that commodity is likely to jump t uch a figure that it will cost a candidate for Governo n Ohio an even 8100 to get enough to sprinkle h hair for a campaign. Candidates for the Legislature

will probably try cochles and burrs. All It Was Worth,-Customer-Pil give you a dollar That's every cent it's worth,

or that book. That's every cent it's worth.

Clerk-1-1
Cust mer disterrupting)—A dollar, or nothing.

Clerk-Very well, sir. Thanks. Cash! I was try
not to say that the retail price of the book wa

eventy-live cents, but you wouldn't allow me to

(Yankee Blade.

The current issue of "Zion's Herald," of Boston, is Wesley number, containing numerous tributes to Wesle by eminent churchmen of all denominations, in anticipation of the 100th anniversary of Wesley's death which occurs on March 2. The day will be very got erally marked by special services in memory of Wesle in England and this country.

A Lewiston father took his bright-eyed boy of ter years to see the shell mounds at Damari cotta a few days ago, and endeavored to impress a lesson on the counster.

"My son," said he, "see how orderly these Indians
were. They piled all their shells up in a hean in this
me place instead of leaving them around loose."

"Pa," said the youthful additor after a few moments
effection, "I guess I know why they did it."

"Well why 1?"

"Th, sain process I know why they did it."
"Well, why!"
"Well, why!"
"Iccause I guess the Indians went barefooted and they were afraid the shells would out their toes if they left 'em scattered over the ground!"
Young America is nothing if not practical—and he thinks for himself.—(Lewiston Journal.

Two ladies recently met in Portland, Me., who had not seen each other for fifty-three years. And one of them immediately remarked that on their last meet ing she had borrowed 50 cents from the other, which the insisted on repaying with compound interest.

Walter (to Blossom, who has just wiped his knife and fork on the napkin)-You appear to be very pareniar, sir. Blossom—A person has to be particular in a restau

rant.
Waiter-What shall I bring you, sir?
Blossom-A plate of hash.-(The Epoch,

Whose faith in the "New South" can fail to suffer shock on reading that "a school boy at Gordon, Ga. spelled cat 'quatte,' and was at once promoted to the head of the class for ingenuity?" The cause of sound learning can never be advanced where education is governed by teaprice of this kind. Ingenuity is a good thing in its place, but ingenuity in spelling is movelty, and is not a passport to fame or a sure toker of genius. It may be well to bear in mind that the funny men" who indulged in eccentric spelling pos se sed humor as well as eccentricity. All the Difference in the World.-Traveller-How d

All the Difference in the World.—Traveller—How dyon like the appearance of this part of the country?

Chance Acquaintance—Like it? I detest it? The people are ignorant, degraded and allthy. Upon my word, I haven't seen a sensible man or a respectable woman since I came here. They are logs, sir, simply hogs, boastful, impadent, besofted, and——

Another word like that, you insulting prig, and I'll knock the top of your head off! Wrat part of the country raises such men as you?

Sir, I am an Excellment.

MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

"TRISTAN AND ISOLDE." After the German opera season is over, if not be-fore, some serious-minded individual ought to write a disquisition upon the influence of Wagner's music upon the voice, memory, emotions and dramatic capabilities of the singers of the Metropolitan Opera Company, as exhibited in the works that have been performed. One of the interesting pages in the history of "Tristan und solde" tells of the withdrawal of the work from the mperial opera, after long preparation, when first the ttempt to give it was made there because of the insbility of the singers to memorize their parts. From the beginning of the polemical buttle concerning Wagner's art till now there has been no cessation of the cry that his music is so unvocal that the strain which it puts upon the voice is beyond endurance. Yet the lesson of the representations at the Metropolitan not only this year, but ever since German opera was estab-lished there, is that the greater the task set for the greater has been the case and spon singers the taneity with which it has been accomplished Mme. Lehmann being remonstrated with a couple of years ago for the reckless prodigality with which she used her voice in a representation of "Tristan," replied, laughingly, that she could sing the parts of Isolde and Bruennhilde with less weariness than any of her old Italian roles. for lapses of memory they have been less frequent in the works which twenty years ago were considered all but impossible than in the simpler works of the old repertory. As Sachs observes in "Die Meistersinger," in accounting for Walther's trial song, the capacity for

terance seems to grow with the need. This was illustrated again in a striking manner last ight at the first representation this season of Tristan und Isolde." All the singers concerned, but especially Frau Mielke and Herr Gudehus, swung themselves up to a pitch of dramatic intensity which made the task of singing apparently in easy matter and the general effect of the performance was exceedingly energetic and inspiriting. It is seldom, even at the Metropolitan, that a representation passes off with so much freedom of utterance and action. There was no need on the part of the singers to neglect their dramatic business to stare at the conductor, for they were at one in sympathy with Mr. Seidl and his orchestra gave an eloquent proclamation, not only of his feelings and intentions, but also those of the

singers.
The people of the play were these: Tristan, Herr Godelius: Isolde, Fran Micke; Brangaene, Fran Ritter-Goetze (who sang with much warmth and correctness of sentiment but rather overdid the acting); Kurwenal, Herr Luria; Melot, Herr von Hubbenet; Seemann, Herr Dippel; Stenermann, Herr Schuster; Hirt, Herr Mueller. After each not there were demonstrations of delight and Mr. Seidl received the customary calls before the curtain. The audience, however, was not as numerous as it has been of late.

"THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN." "The Plan of Campaign," a comedy by Julius

Werther, was played for the first time at the Am-berg Theatre last evening, and Emil von der Osten, of the Imperial Theatre at Dresden, made his first appearance in this country in the leading part. scene of the play is Paris, and the time 1812. The plot turns on the various adventures befalling Na poleon's plan of his intended Russian campaign. Herr on the stage, but he acted with spirit, and was gen-erously applauded by a well-filled house, being called before the curtain after each act. At the close of the second act he received a large wreath from his admirers. The other principal parts were taken by Frau Traufmann, Fraulein Neumann, Herr Prechtler and Herr Morway. Herr von der Osten will be seen again on Friday evening, in Oscar Blumenthal's play, "Der Probepfeil."

THEATRICAL INCIDENTS.

It is made known that Mr. W. H. Crane has accepted and will produce a comedy lately written by Mr. Clinton Stuart. This piece is in four acts and it presents dramatic pictures of American life.

Particular attention is directed to the series of

poetic recitals that Mr. Sidney Woollett will begin today, at the Lyceum Theatre, for the benefit of the Wilson Industrial School for Girls. The charm of Mr. Woollett's elocutionary and representative art has often been felt and recognized by this public. Whoever listens once to Mr. Woollett wishes to hear him again. His recitals are a delight when passing and a pleasure when remembered. The excellent cause for which he labors should also be considered. An easy way of doing good is placed at the public disposal, and surely it ought to be improved.

ME. FOSTER STARTS FOR WASHINGTON.

AFTER TAKING THE OATH THE NEW SECRETARY WILL GO WEST FOR A FEW DAYS.

Secretary Foster left the Fifth Avenue Hotel yeserday at noon and came downtown and made another call upon General Thomas, in the Union Trust Building. He then went to the shoe and Leather Bank to see some friends, and while there several of the directors came in and a jolly time was passed until Mr. Foster started on the 3:20 o'clock train for Washington. A Tribune reporter met the new Secretary on the

ferryboat. Mr. Foster seemed surprised to see him; but welcomed him cordially, and asked him naively where he was going. When he was told that the redesire was to see the Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Foster averred that it was exceedingly kind of the reporter to come to see him off. The ex-Governor said he expected to go to Ohlo

after taking the oath and arrange his business affairs, after which he would return to Washington to take up the active work of his office. He was asked about the ramor which mentioned C. E. Coon as Assistant cretary. He would only say that he had heard Mr. sation with the President on the subject.

Mr. Foster expressed himself as surprised at the apparently almost unanimous feeling of content with which the news of his appointment had been received

"I fear," he continued, "that the end of my term of office may not be so pleasant as the beginning. I go in too easily; too highly recommended. If a man takes a position without recommendations, nobody exects much of him, and so, if he does anything great veryone praises him. On the other hand, a man asaming the duties of the office when as highly spoken of as I am, if he doesn't come up to the standard peoie have made for him, they begin to talk disagre bly; and if he does do everything as they think he hould, they merely take it as a matter of course. well remember how hard it was for me to accept the communication for Congress in 1870. It seemed to me that there was something wrong in a merchant's holding a public office. I had never been in politics before, although I had always been interested in them, When, however, I received such a hearty nomination and in a Democratic district, I was finally persuaded into accepting it.

What curious changes come into a man's life. I had no idea before I received that first nomination for Congress, that I would ever be well-known, and yet ses where I am to-day. The strange thing about it is that I have never worked for these honors. I asked Brice vesterday if he remembered the time when we were young men together, and when he was stumping the state all the way from Findlay to the State line. also asked him what his highest ambition was at that time. He answered that he never expected to be any. thing more than the District-Attorney. Seems rather funny, when he is now Schator-elect from Ohlo, doesn't it ?"

The gental ex-Governor recalled his fight with Gen-"it was a great fight, and it was the first time that the old fellow had ever been beaten. He felt pretty sore about it, as you may imagine."

There was no one with the Secretary, and no friends saw him off.

ww him off.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The President has signed the samples of Charles Foster as Secretary of the reasury, and it is expected that he will assume his ew duties to morrow morning. Mr. Foster arrived are from New-York at 9:15 o'clock, and went at once

MEETING OF THE WHEATON CLUB. The New-York Wheaton Club held its fourth meet-

ing of the season at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Saturday. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance in spite of the storm. Admirable papers were read "American Folk-Lore" by Miss E. L. Shafer, of Newark; Mrs. John R. MacMurray, of Worcester, Mass.; and Mrs. John K. Creevey, of Brooklyn. A stirring address upon old days in the colonies was made by Miss Susan Hayes Ward, of Newark. A luncheon was served, after which some time was spent in social enjoyment. Mrs. Kate Upson Clark presided. Among the prominent women present were, besides those mentioned, Mrs. D. Lawrence Shaw, Miss Shaw and Mrs. Edward Moen, of this city; Mrs. Fuller, president of the Monday Club, of Passaic; Mrs. Charles N. Manchester and Mrs. Calvin E. Fratt, of Brooklyn. The three daughters of Mrs. Pratt rendered some delightful aussic. At the last meeting of this club for this cason, on March 21, Mrs. Margacet E. Sangster, Ed-tor of "Harper's Bazar," will deliver an address upon by "Influence of Educated Women in Society."

SALE OF A SARATOGA HOTEL.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 25 .- John J. Wardell has purhased of Horace Ripley, of Brooklyn, the Commo Hotel, at Saratoga, of which Wardell has been pro-prietor a number of years.